Details of the Massacre in the Place Vendome.

DEAD IN THE STREETS.

Demonstrations by the Battalions of Montmartre.

AT THE GATE OF ST. LAZARE.

The Strong Positions of the Insurgents.

THE PARTY OF ASSASSINATION.

Correspondence Between the Government and the German Military Authorities.

PARIS WILL BE TREATED AS AN ENEMY.

The Men Who Drench the Streets of Paris in Blood.

PARIS. March 21, 1871. There is at last a glimmer of light through the loud that covers Paris. For four days there has en as complete a reign of terror in Paris as ever here was in the days when the guillotine stood in Place de la Concorde. The atrocious slaughters In the garden in the Rue de Rosiers gave a fearful glimpse of the temper of the men who held armed and absolute possession of all authority in the city; and though the murders did not continue there was an impression on every mind that there was still a pent-up fury to explode, and what form the explosion might take was a sombre imagination that did not terrify men the less because they kept it to elves. Moreover,

is still over the history of Paris, and in that shadow people may sketch any outline of horrors and be sure ot to go beyond what is proven to be possible Just as the slaughters of the coup d'état in 1852 put the people down at one stroke by a demonstration of resolute purpose, so the butcheries of the two generals gave the Central Committee an absolute ority, and crowds looked on in quiet consternation at the continual arrests of men in the street by the canaille, clad in the uniform of the National Guard. It was a dally occurrence for men who gathered in little accidental groups on the Boule vard, discussing

to differ in opinion, and from every one of these differences of opinion some arrest was sure to take ade by the men of the National Guard who always stood handy. And it seemed at the time these arrests were made that an arrest was only

these arrests were made that an arrest was only the first step of a murder—that it was to be regularly followed by a trial in some out of the way place by an unknown council of ten, and a sudden execution in the corner of a garden—

A shour surier;

at the hands of half a dozen drunken National Guards (for the instruments of the new tyranny are constantly kept plied to their utmost capacity with wine, brandy and absinthe).

THE FOWER OF THE INSURGENTS.

Incredible as it may seem people—appeared to be getting used to this. Insurgation was for the moment latrly installed in Bower, and such is the cultivated readings. Of the people to accommodate the inselect of sudden changes of government that his affect change might have been judged of to importance whatever to nine-tenths of the population, since it produced so little apparent difference in the aspect of far the greater part of the city. It seemed like a city ablaze with political excitement and careless what might come next. From the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, along the whole length of the Champs Elipses one could see the same Paris that he might see on any day of the most profound peace, and on Sunday, when half the world outside of Paris was

Supposehing with horses

at the first news of the frightful murder of Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte, Punch and Judy were as lively as ever on the sunshiny promenade, the dancing dogs cut their capers to the more than ordinary delight of the spectators, and gay crowds circulated with all the satisfaction of complete enjoyment. In fact, the appearance was that the last revolution was incapable of making on the public mind any other impression than such as disappears with a casual explosion of peudent impatience.

that necessarily follows upon bad government and frequently repeated revolution had failen upon the people when they saw the unspeakable incapacity of the Thiers government, which had fained to a dame a spark that might have been trodden out by a single heel.

At three o'clock this alternoon there was another spontaneous expression of the popular will against the insurrection—an expression which was caught up by the people as the exact utterance of every honest man's thought, and thus became in a little while a great demonstration. Some few hundreds of people assembled on the Boulevard des Italiens, raised a banner in the name of order and moved along the street bearing it above them. They were joined by every decent man they met. They had hil the real sense of Paris. This march was in a moment accepted as a peaceable, bloodless, but unmistakable DOWN WITH THE REDS. iolined by every decent man they met. They had not the real sense of Faris. This march was in a moment accepted as a peaceable, bloodless, but unmistakable means of declaring the general hostility to the domination of the insurrectionary committee. It moved to the Place de la Bourse, and that wide square was filled with the dense crowd to which the few hundreds had swollen. Every man was animated by the same purpose, and the cries uttered were all of one character. In the face of tais immense mass of pacetals.

people THE INSURBECTIONARY NATIONAL GUARDS WERE paper PARALYZED,
and lost all power to guard the place. They raised the butts of their muskels in the air—which appears to be the principal use of miskets in Paris just how. From the Place de la Bourse the vast throng moved to the Place Vendome, where are the headquarters of the National Guard. Here also the National Guard, which was disposed to dispute the advance of the crowd, lost all semblance of purpose when it saw the proportions of the throng before it. Indeed, this one sudden, spontaneous ourburst of opposition, while it seems in great measure to have quite disconcerted the insurrection, has encouraged the whole body of the people, and the excess of opinion against the Central Committee, that was timid and furtive early in the day, is now outspoken and energettle in the highest degree.

AT MIDNIGHT
all is quiet in the city, but the groups of citizens stopping all along the Boulevard are larger and more numerous than ever, and in all the expression of reaction against the mob is definite and forcible.

Details of the Massacre in the Place Vendome Who Opened the Fire-Dead and Wounded in the Streets-Names of the Victims.

Paris, March 25, 1871.
The actual firing began precisely at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, and lasted for fifteen its head, at thirty-five minutes past one arrived chock up against the double line of guards at the Rue des Capucines. Bosterous innguage on the part of "the Men of Order," load bravado, cheering at the cry à bas le Comité, waving handkerchiefs, hoisting hats on cames and waving the flag of Prance triumphantly, only determined the National Guards to stand more firmly.

FROM MY POINT OF VIEW

I could see the captain in front of the line brandishing his sword and the men nervously moving their Schneiders. I can aver that the first shot was fired by one of the Guards, though others claim that this is not true. I not only saw the smoke and heard the report, out saw the man who discharged the gun. It was fired in the air. At this moment there was a rapid retreat of the crowd, and when the space in front permitted all the muskets were laced at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees and lischarged in the air. Quicker dispersion a French

discharged in the air. Quicker dispersion a French gathering never performed. Hats were jammed and left on the pavement; coats which pedestrians had upon their arms were forgotten in the flight, and as the great mass moved down the Rue Neuve des Cepucines, it turned on at the first corner. The flight once begun, the men having a Jair field, the company began free firing, and took

DELLEKRATE AIN AT THE VICTIMS, who bave since died or were killed outright. Many shots passed down the Rue Neuve des Capucines. A man was killed by a ball through his lead twenty feet from my window; the conclerge of the house was grievously wounded in the arm. In all 500 rounds were fired, of which soo were directed at the flying crowd. At forty-five minutes past one the standard of "the Men of Order" was captured by the Montmartres and

cheering.

THE BODIES OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED lay about where they had fallen for half an hour, when an ambulance flag was sent up from the Sciety in the Rue Neuvo des Capucines, demanding a parley with the National Guarda. It was refused for the moment; but in a few minutes the attretchers were brought and the ambulances were bermitted to bear off the yietims. The firing fell dead short by an order, and advanced posts were thrown down each street, oirculation being streety prohibited. Then great crowds hung about the Place Vendome to see what butchery had been done.

Place Vendome to see what butchery had been done.

IN GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ROOM were Generals Merritt and Forsyth and Messra. Forbes and Stevens, who saw the entire engagement. At three o'clock a battalion of the National Guard, preseded by their commander, made a sortic from the Place Vendome in two columns—one en each margin of the pavement. The men cried "Vive la Rivublique." "A bas le réaction," and menaced the well-dressed with their fists.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

The following were the victims:—Count Henry de Pene, editor of the Parts Jonnal, mortally wounded; Mr. Otte Hottingeur, banker of great wealth, killed; Mr. Gastero Jolierat, M. Beilanger, M. Dehorsin, Lieutenant Basie, Garde Nationale; three citizens unknown, wounded; M. Miet, dead; Tiby, officer of the Legion of Honor, killed; George S. Hanna, American, twenty-nine years, wounded, now dead; Elpheze Brunell, engineer; Viscount de Molinet, Edward Collin, A. Leinaire, Bandry, book store, killed; Sassary, ex-commandant of the Garde Nationale; killed, and an employe of the Moniteur Universel.

The Night of the 22d and the Morning of the

23d—Building Barricades in the Place Vendome by two Battallons of Mortmartro— The Situation at the Grand Hotel.

PARIS, March 23, 1871.

Last night I made a circuit of the Boulevards and streets held by the National Guards, but found the city unusually tranquil after the exciting events of the day. All shops were closed; it was impessible to enter any care, and even the old American haunts, which usually display light till dawn, were firmly sealed to the thirsty.

MUTTERERS HELD COUNCIL
about the Piace de l'Opera; some demanding vengeance for the blood shed in a street oddly named the Rue de la Palx (?); others stopping every passer and calling. "Rendezvous at the Grand Hotel with your gun!" When a batallion marched by the Place de l'Opera there were a few ories from men bolder than the rest, "A bas le comite," but as a rule timidity reigned beyond discussion. An expected demonstration by "the Men of Order" at the Bourse did not take place.

BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

At half-past ten P. M. I went to look after three merican ladies residing in the Rue des Capucines, and as I turned the corner in a cabriolet the sentinels shouted "Arrelez !" which the coachman did not regard, and I was saluted with a musket ball, which did no harm other than to cause an immediate evacuation of the vicinity. Signal guns were fred throughout the night, and beyond these and casual pistoi shots there was nothing to slarm

react inforgation to the hight, and beyond these and casual pistol shots there was nothing to alarm Paris.

The Morning of the 23p.

At seven this morning I was on the Rue de la Paix. During the night the men have been at work throwing up barricades of paving stones, dirt, ladders, omnibuses, and a complete fortification now stretches across the pavement beyond the Rue Neuve des Capucines. The outposts have been extended to within twenty yards of the Place de Popera. They are in great force, but evidently from their dress belong to even a less respectable portion of the National Guards than these who fired yesterday. The "good National Guards" say that tuese men or most of them are

OURGASTS OF SOCIETY, the worst class of criminals, and are repudiated by the industrious and honest of the corps. At the corner of the Rue Neuve des Capucines ladders, carts and pieces of furniure are, at this writing, being utilized for a barricade to command this vital thoroughfare. There was Abenonstration

A DEMONSTRATION

this morning by two battalions, each led by a numerous staff and preceded by mounted Garibaldians, on the Bouleward. The whole command went by the Rue de la Paix shouting, "Vice la République!" and were saluted by ther comrades. All the Garde Nationaux have been reinforced with arms by the 10,000 chassepots found on the other side of the Seine, near the Orleans Railway station.

THE RAILWAY TRAINS STOPPED.

Every train coming into the city as stopped by the Countri Committee, and a vigorous scrutiny is made of the passengers, in the hope of Anding a loose general or two.

THE MEN OF ORDER.

of the passengers, in the hope of anding a loose general or two.

THE MEN OF ORDER.

Yesterday at four o'clock the work of a serions organization by "the Men of Order" began. Couriers and runners were despatched to every respectable arrondissement, begging the citizens to come out with their arms—general headquarters at the Grand Hotel. Straightway there was an immediate response, and before six P. M. 1,500 were in the court, ranged in a hollow square, all in uniform. It is estimated that there are 75,000 chassepots in the hands of men who will support the National Assembly, and they will fight; and it is certain that the National Guards, flushed with so many successes, will resist to the bitter end. At this writing "the men of order" are still in the Grand Hotel, and the entrance is carefully guarded and no one admitted without authority. At the windows and calcodies the men are displaying themselves. They belong mostly to the Eighth battalion. They are determined to move at the proper time.

Indications of a Collision-Admiral Salsset's Position-Reasons Why the Government Do Not Advance on the Reds-Wise Action-

Every appearance indicates that a collision bloodier than that of Wednesday is in preparation. On either side the hostile forces are rallying and taking position at important points; so that we see the history of Rome repeated in the occupation by the different parties of their respective hills. At the present moment the strong places of the insurrection are the Hotel de Ville, the Place Vendôme and the summit and sides of Montmartre, and the only point that they seem clearly to menace is the Bank of France. Otherwise they are on the defensive. They have seized their strategic point and defy the government to mander on the part of the government, has his

HEADQUARTERS AT THE GATE OF ST. LAZARE. and the point is held by a considerable force of his part of the National Guard, and will doubtless be the true base of operations, as the most practicable point of communication with the military force conentrated at Versailles. At the Bourse a force of the centrated at versames. At the Bourse a long of the National Guards supporting the government is concentrated and men detailed from this position guard the bank. The neighborhood of the new Opera is populous with the defenders of orter. The Grand Hotel has become a caserne and the Opera House is crammed to its utmost. This concentration, which was made yesterday, seems to have been made with a view to attacking the position in the flace Vendome.

crammed to its utmost. This concentration, which was made yesterday, seems to have been made with a view to attacking the position in the Fisce Vendome.

THR OPPOSING FORCES FACE TO FACE.

Indeed, at one momenty esterday the men were turned out and the hostile lines were formed face to face with one another and a fight seemed huminent on all the approaches to the Pisce Vendome, the lines of the law and order men were pushed up to within tweaty yards of the pickets that the men in the Pisce Vendome had thrown out on the Rue de la Paix, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Rue Neuve des Augustine and Rue des Cabucijis. On these lines in a first. Second, Third, Pitch, Sixth and Eighth battalions were closed up feady to advance. Naturally every door and window in the heighborhood was instantly closed and the agitation was intense, but not, is usual, noisy. But the hostile intention of the authorities evaporated with this display of force, and wisdom came well, even if it came late, for that is not the point at which the insurrection must receive its first blow if it is to be effectively put down.

THE DIPPICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

Any attempt to wrest the Piace Vendome and the Hotel de Ville from the atherents of the committee must be made in presence of the fact that the insurrection has cannon on Montinartre so posted as to cover the city at short range. If the attempt were resolutely made to take the two positions in the city they could be carried with a little loss; but they are only the outposts of Montinartre, and as soon as the assault began no doubt Montinartre would open on the city and send its shells in a very lively way into the Grand Hotel, the new opera, the Place de la Bourse and the gate of St. Lazare. Such is the military situation at noon today. Unless there is resolution and discernment to day. Unless there is resolution and discernment to storm Montinarte and take it there is nothing but disaster to the city.

A BLOODY FIGHT IMMINENT.

It is not easy to see how a bloody issue can be ascitous effort to

bers of the Left demanded that the words, "Vive la France," "Vive la République" should be added, but the proposition was vehemently opposed by the majority. M. Thiers had to come to the rescue, and put a stop to reoriminatory conversation. The is listened to in profound on the present occasion he was unable to make himself heard. M. Thiers was compelled to severely reprintand his own friends. In doing so he drew down an immense applause from members of the

The usual tumuit ensued when M. Thiers left the occasions, as stated before, the House has more the appearance of the interior of a stock exchange than that of an assembly of sober-minded law-givers. The President, M. Grévy, has no command what-sover over the House, and I may be permitted to add that he has to blame himself to a very large extent for the utter want of authority. He yielded too much at the beginning, and as it goes it is utterly useless to make attempt his bell and break several paper knives every day, the house openly defies his authority. For the first time to-day the President endeavored to show him-self equal to the occasion. His words implied threats that he would resign if honorable members continued to conduct themselves in that uproarious manner. It took a long time, however, until silence could be restored, when three more members rushed toward the rostrum. M. Vacherat a stanch republican, obtained a hearing and de-clared himself satisfied with the terms of the proclamation. The other two, M. Millière and Louis Binne, however, insisted that the words above men-tioned should be added. A show of hands finally settled the matter in favor of the original propos tion, and the proclamation was ordered to be

declared the House to stand adjourned till to-mor-row, two o'clock. But he was again overruled. I'wo or three members occupied alternately the rostrum, and aithough the President poked his

rostrum, and aithough the President noked his paper knife pretty freely into their backs, they insisted on addressing the House. Mr. Grevy had to give way, and the debate was rosumed.

M. Thiers spoke a second time, endeavoring to conciliate matters.

He was followed by Mr. Schoelcher, who informed the House that he had been to the prison where General Chanzy is now confined, that in had finally succeeded in obtaining an interview for himself and a few colleagues, of the Central Republican Committee at the Hotel de Ville, but he regretted to add that their attempts to hierate General Chanzy had remained fruitless. All they were enabled to obtain was an assurance on the part of the Central Committee that the General's life was not in danger. His life was perfectly secure so far, and in two days the functions of the committee would be brought to a closs—i.e., if the elections which they have decreed take place—and then the doors of General Chanzy's prison would be opened. This implies merely that he will be given up to the population.

Mr. Schoelcher then demanded to know whether

doors of General Chauzy's prison would be opened. This implies merely that he will be given up to the population.

Mr. Schoelcher then demanded to know whether the runor deserved credit that Admiral saisset had been appointed Commander in-Chief in lieu of General d'Aurelles de Paladine, and, if so, whether the Admiral had command of all the forces—f. e., the National Guards as well as the troops of the line? In that ease he recommended a decisive course of action. A review should be held to-morrow at the Chumps Elys es of all the National Guards; Admiral Saisset, furthermore, should appoint at once Mr. Schoelcher's friend, Colonel Langiois, as cutef of staff, and thus upwards of 20,000 men would be railied around the government, peace would be restored to Paris, and consequently harmony prevail between contending parties. The proposition of M. Schoelcher was discussed by MM. Jockry, Langiais and several others, when M. Thiers had again to make his appearance at the fostrum. He declared that an electoral law was in course of preparation; it was inexpedient to precipitate matters; they could not make a law for Paris alone; a law regulating municipal elections throughour France would be brought up in a lew days.

Ali, M. Thiers said, that was necessary was patience; if they harried through a law suited to the views of Paris it might not be applicable to the condition of provincial cities.

M. Louis Blanc and M. Clemencean followed M. Thiers. Both stated that immediate action was necessary. Paris could not and would not wait, Neither of them or their friends could answer for the consequences if the government insisted on delaying.

the consequences if the government insisted on de-laying.

Admiral Salsset then made a powerful appeal to the House. He drew a vivid picture of the actual state of Parts and the dangers fraught with the situation. General Allard, as well as his wife, had been arrested, and, entering into a circumstantial narrative, shows that he narrowly escaped assessi-nation. The Admiral and upwards of 200 promi-nent cittzens are proscribed; all will be klied by the insurgents. "If you fire a single shot," said the leaders to Admiral Sanset, "we commence with the execution of General Chauzy."

the insurgents. "If you fire a single shot," said the leaders to Admiral Sanset, "we commence with the execution of General Chauzy."

An indescribable tumuit ensues again, and M. Thiers, for the fourth time, is seen at the rostrum and he succeeds in restoring for a short time something like order, though his words give little hope of satisfying the members of the left.

M. Triard and M. Tolain address alternately the House, apparently in a conclutory spirit; but the meaning of their speeches may be construed into a threat. "If you refuse," says the left, "to listen to our counsels, you do so at your peril. We have no control over the insurrectionists, but if you—Le. the House—will adopt our views we can stay proceedings, and the insurrection is at an end."

M Jules Favre finally attracts the attention of the House, in a lengthy speech, which is loudly and repeated; a polauded by all members of the majority, M Jules Favre finally attracts the attention of the House, in a lengthy speech, which is loudly and repeated, applaued by all members of the majority, while the left remains mute. M. Favre is continually interrupted by the clapping of hands on the right, but no one stirs on the left of the chair. His speech does not, however, advance the question. M. Favre reads the protest, published by nearly all the principal newspapers of Paris, condemnatory of the course adopted by the Central Committee at the Hotel de Ville. He also reads an extract from their own journals relative to the crime committed by them, explaining, in fact, that as for committing murder, both Generals Thomas and Lecomte were executed according to martial law. The latter was arrested in citizen's clothes while engaged in espying the position at Montmartre. With unheard-of insolence they maintain their rights to arrest every one opposed to their designs as prisoners of war, and deal with them according to the rules of war. M. Favre adds that in his negotiations with the Prusians he was hard pressed to consent to a disarmament of the National Guards. He strove hard to spare the Paristans this humihation, and, having succeeded in persuading Count Bismarck that the citizen soldiers were thoroughly reliable and loyal, he felt disappointed and humiliated by the acts of violence. In fact, he accased himself almost of a participation in the murder of the two Generals, which would have been prevented if he had not opposed the disarmament of the National Guards. He thought that those men had a double duty to perform under the circumstances.

M. Favre, as stated above, was listened to in pro-

had a double duty to perform under the circumstances.

M. Favre, as stated above, was listened to in profound slience by members of the Left, who seem to have abandoned him entirely. The tumult was again renewed on M. Favre descending from the tribune. It is a painful scene to witness. Not a word reaches the galiery. Twenty members speak—nay, screem, at the same time. All indulge in violent gesticulations, and we in the galiery are ignorant of the cause of the violence. Some member has sold, for instance. "The Belleville people are paid by Bomaparlists!" Another cries "Shame!" for which he receives a retort from a dozen others, and so it goes on for bours and days. Finally the session comes to a close at half-past six, and an indescribable noise and aproar.

Great fears are entertained that the insurgents will possess themselves of the depots, and that rational states are an entertained. will possess themselves of the depots, and that ra-road communication between Paris and Versail

Correspondence Between the French Government and the Prassian Military Authorities-The Circumstances Under Which Paris Will be Treated as an Enemy-The German

Letter to the Central Committee. M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, comnumerated to the National Assembly, in the sitting of the 22d uit., the following telegraphic despatches, exchanged between him and the Prussian military authorities. The first is from General Von Fabrice:-

authorities. The first is from General Von Fabrice:—
GENERAL VON FABRICE'S LETTER.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that, in presence of the events which have just taken place in Paris and whito appear no longer to insure the execution of the conventions as regar is the future, the Commander-included the proposed to our lines in front of the forts occupied by us, demands the re-easileliament, within twenty-four hours, of the tesegraphs desiroyed at Pantin, and declares that he will treat the city of Paris as an enemy if it shall still adopt any measures in contradiction to the negotiations engaged and the preliminaries of peace, which circumstance would lead to an opening of the the from the Ords in question.

FABRICE.

JULES PAVER'S REPLY. The Minister replied as follows:

A transfer only a bloody issue can be avoided, since it is not to be for a moment supposed that the government of Versailles can so flagrantly fail in a plain case of duty as not to make a serious enort to put down the revoit, while, on the other hand, it is clear that for the men in insurrection the die is cast, and that, having put their heads under the guillotine, their only hope now is in making themseives the masters and operators of that important part of the political machinery of the country.

It is significant

That this morning one of the organs of the government party declares that Admiral Saisset is authorized to give ammesty for what has been done, and to concede to the insurgents that the municipul questions shall be determined to their satisfaction.

The National Assembly—Exciting Scenes—

Thiers' Appeal—Admiral Saisset's Picture of Paris—General Chanzy's Life in Dauger—A General Chanzy's Life in Dauger—A General Chanzy's Life in Dauger—A General Chanzy's Life in Dauger—A Consecutive of the country of the count

power of giving entire satisfaction to your Excellency in respect to the claims justified by our engagements. JULES PAVRE. THE GERMAN COMMANDER TO THE CENTRAL COM-The Central Committee publishes the following despatch from the Prussian headquarters:—

The undersigned, commanding in-chief, taket the liberty to inform you tell the German ding in-chief, taket the liberty to inform you tell the German through which occur the fortier of the Popin and cast of Paris, as well as the environs of the right bank of the Seine, have received orders to maintain an amnoable and passive attitute so long as the events of which the laterror of the city is the theatre shall not assume—with regard to the German armies—a hostile character, and of a nature to place them in danger; should such be the case, they will observe the terms determined by the preliminaries of peace. But, in the case here events should have a character of hostility, the city of Paris will be treated as an energy. as an enemy.

For the Commander-in-Chief of the Third corps of the Imperial armies.

VON SCHLOTHEIM, Major General.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

The member of the committee delegated for foreign relations replied:— The undersigned, delegated by the Gentral Committee to the Department of Foreign Affairs, in answer to your department for Foreign Affairs, in answer to your department foroms you that the revolution accomplished here, having a character essentially municipal, is not in any way aggressive against the German armios. Furthermore, we have no authority to discuss the preliminaries of peace voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

The National Assembly-Text of the Procla-Despatch.
The following is the text of the proclamation is-

sued on the 22d of March, at Versatiles, by the National Assembly to the people and army: tional Assembly to the people and army:—
CITIZENS AND SOLDIEUS—The greatest crime with a free people, a revoit against national sovereignty, adds fresh disasters to the troubles of the country. Senseless criminals, on the morrow tellowing a great musicrime, when the foreigner had scarcely evacuated the ravaged felds, have not blushed to carry disorder, ruin and dishonor into Paris, which they pretended to honor and defend. They have stained the city with blood, which raises the public conscience against them, and forbids them pronuncing the noble word "Republic I" which has no other meaning than respect for the laws and liberty. France republistes this odious attempt with indignation. Do not fear the weakness on our part to compromise with the golifty. We shall maintain the trust confided to us by the country, and the principle of national sovereignty. We are your sole representatives. France will not be modelled by a factious minority. It is for you to defend your rights and to maintain yourrelyes. We appeal to your coverage and assistance. We adjure you to raily round the Assembly, which is your work and the symbol of hope and assist.

round the Assembly, which is your work and the symbol of hope and safety.

M. Jules Favre, in his speech at the sitting of the National Assembly on the 22d ult, announced that he had communicated the despatch of Count Bismarck to the Mayor of the second arrondissement, who had sent the same to the other mayors. M. Jules Favre said, in his reply to Count Bismarck, that the departments unanimously requidited all connection with the Paris committee, and adhered to the government and the National Assembly. The government has requested the officer commanding the Prussian troops not to indica the threatened punishment on Paris, because thousands of innocents would thus suffer for the crimes committed by a few wrongheaded persons.

of Paris to the Citizens.

The following proclamation from the Mayors and Deputies of Paris, addressed to the National Guard and all citizens, was posted up in Paris on the

and all citizens, was posted up in Paris on the 22d uit.:

The country is bleeding, mutilated and on the point of expiring; and we, her children, give her the last blow! The foreigner is at our gates, watching the moment to enter as master should we turn against each other our fratricidal arms! In the name of all the great recollections of our unhappy France; in the name of our unhappy France; in the name of children, whose future we are destroying for ever, and with broken hearts we appeal to yours, that our hands may be children, whose future we are destroying for ever, and with broken hearts we appeal to yours, that our hands may be joined again as they were joined during the sad and glorous hours of the slege. Let us not lose in one day the honor which we have guarded intact for five months with an unexampled course. Let us, citizons, seet that which unites us, not that which divides us. We wished to maintain and attendances inceparable from that of the republic. We wished that Paris should recover her liberty, so long confiscated by an arrogant despotism. We shall have it. Your whishe share been submitted to the National Assembly by your Deputies. The Chamber has acceded to them by a unanimous vote, which curamness the municipal elections within a short period in Paris and all the communities of republican institutions, it is the duty of all good citizens not to respond to the appeal made to them without authority, without right. We your municipal representatives; we, your deputies, declare, therefore, that we shall suntricy ignore the elections announced for to-morrow. We protest against their lilegaity. "

Citizens—Let us guite in respecting the law. Thus the country and the republic will be saved. Vice to France! Vice to Renabilism!

Here follow the signatures of the Mayors, Deputy Mayors and the Deputies of Paris.

Here follow the signatures of the Mayors, Deputy Mayors and the Deputies of Paris.

Louis Blanc's Manifesto to the Parisians. A manifesto, deted March 22, and posted up in

CITIERNS—We have no doubt that on reading the report of yesterday's sitting of the Assembly you experiencest the same feelings as those with which our souls are filled. It was not our fault that the sitting did not assume n different character and lead to different results. Still, we have obtained a formal recognition of the rights of Paris, and the capital will consequently be called upon in a short time to elect a municipal council. Under these circumstances you will understand, as we do, the necessity of avoi fing such disasters as would arise at this moment from any condict between the citizens.

Signed by Louis Blanc and lifteen others.

Another placard, signed by the same Denntles.

Another placard, signed by the same Deputies protests against the elections ordered by the committee.

The Electeur Libre affirms that Bonapartist gold is being distributed with open hand, and that instead of 14.50c. some of the National Guards are receiving

The Workingmen Showing Their Hands-The Stonemasons' and Stonesawyers' Appeal. The following placard, printed on red paper, was posted March 23 in the Quartier of the Hotel de

SYNDICAL CHAMBER OF THE STOMMASONS AND STONE-SAWYERS.

CITIZENS—In answer to the call that the country was in, danger we have taken up arms. That was our daty. To-day we are overtaken by misery and leprosy. We can only better our future by a sublime effort. The difficult epoch we are passing through must have brought us to serious reflection on the subject of our social position as workmen. We must have brought us to serious reflection on the subject of our social position as workmen. We must have been pursued till now is desired to exist for all times, even when it is entirely opposed to us. Let us prove by our attackment to the sacred cause of democracy that we are worthy of all the consideration due to us.

mooracy that we are worthy of an attention of our employers only thin t at this moment how to profit by our misery in order to extort still more from us, if possible. If we are true to ourselves we shall check their base rapacity. To this end we call upon the stonemanons and stonesawyers to assemble on Thursday next at the Piace de la Corderie du Temple, No 6 (Salle Moutler). The aim of the Syndical Chamber is be watchful, to guard the common interests of its ble on Thorsday next at the Piace of ola Corderle du Temple.
No 5 (Salle Moutler). The aim of the Syndreal Chamber is
to be watchful, to guard the common Interests of its
members, and to come to their aid in case of being wounded,
or introduce for the prosperity of their work, to initiate and
it is entitled to.

For the Syndreal Chamber of the Stonemasons and Stonesawyers—Alaim, Louis Baillere, Emile Baudler, Sonnetempe, Bros. Chambeloup, Louis Sages, Gerauit, Guilton,
Hox, Jousselin, Lacroix, Laverniat, Lerouget, Riberoy
Vallet."

The Insurgent Proclamation Calling for an Election of a Communal Assembly-The Rights of the City-Paris Does not Want to Reign, but She Wants to be free.

The following manifesto was published on the 22d alt. by the Central Committee of the insurrection:—

The following manifesto was published on the 22d uit, by the Central Committee of the insurrection:—

REPUBLIC CONFEDERATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, CITYERS.—You are called upon to elect your Communal Assembly the Municipal Council of the city of Paris, For the first time since the 4th September the republic is freed from the government of her eremies. In conformity with republican rights, you convoke yourselves, by the organ of your committee, in order to give the men whom you will yourselves elect a mission which you will yourselves depine. Your sovergintly has been cultury restricted to foil you are yourging to be seen cultury for the precious and perhaps only hour in order to regain the communal fibertica cleewhere enjoyed by log most number villages, and of which you have long been deprived. In give ing the properties of the communal interties the precious and periaps of the course of your rights as an an excellent the precious and persertied communal organization you will establish therein the you have long been deprived. In give ing the properties of the city is as understant the properties institutions. The right of the city is as understant as that — the nation, without distinction, cales itself and successful in the city, like the nation. Towerful and successful in the defence of the nation. Towerful man successful in the defence of the hation. Towerful many become the power and salvation of the republic This Assembly which recently could have been powerful in a Assembly which recently could have been powerful in the foundation of the provinces.—does not a frequent civil was and revolution by suppressed every man durable, being counciled majority. It suppressed every man of a frequent civil was and revolution by suppressed every man of a frequent civil was and revolution by suppressed every man of a frequent civil was and revolution by suppressed every man of the provinces.—does not man to the provinces—does of the capital and interesting the provinces of the provinces—does of man of the provinces of t

Here follow the signatures of the members of the entral Committee of the National Guard.

traditions even in its language. That does not surprise us. But what does astonish us

The Men Who Drench the Streets of the Capital in Blood-Hastening Foreign Occupation.

The Journal des Débats prints a bold article, signed by John Lemoinne. It runs thus:— The com-mittee, which styles itself the government, gives us this morning, in the sheet called official, a first 'avertissement.' This committee desires to keep up

revolution as well as from a dictator. Both proceed in the same way. Dictatorship has fastened a gag of how mouths, revolution can do the same. Revolution will them be able to drag us with them down moto the abyss; but revolution will show us the way down. What is the more oriminal on their part is that they know it; they know they drag us down with them, and they are paid for it. The radical deputies of Paris and the Mayors of Paris implore the population to remain quiet, because municipal elections will be granted to them. But what is that? What do the men who drench our streets in blood care about a suffrage more or less free? All questions affecting prototalianism, wages and work, are questions to be settled by peace only, and in time of peace only. The men who sincerely and seriously occupy themselves with such questions know it well. But that is not the question. The question lays with that government which France may select, it is the duty of the Assembly that represents the country, the duty of the Assembly that represents the country, the duty of the country. Before, during and alter the war Paris has done her duty. Before the war. Paris lought and suffered; after the war all miseries, all executions, and, perhaps, all dispaces are reserved for Paris. We must not decrive ourselves. We are placed between the forts of the left bank and hose of the right bank. The men who plunge us into givil war are those who bring upon us foreign occupation. It is thoroughly immaterial to them. They have no notion whatever either of country, of honor or of national sentiment. Questions of professionals in a thoroughly immaterial to them. They have no notion whatever either of country, of honor or of national sentiment. Questions of professionals in a thoroughly immaterial to them. They have no notion whatever either of country, of honor or of national sentiment. Questions of professionals in the them in the profession of empire are to them identical. France is of no consideration."

The Condition of the City of Lyons. The following proclamation was placarded in Lyons on the 22d uit.:—

LYOND OR HE DEPARTMENT OF THE RHONN:—
Under the role of universal suffrage only a sincle authority
can exist, around which all good differen must raily, and
whose decisions must be obeyed under all circumstances
without hesitation and without disgussion. This authority is
that of the freely elected National Assembly. Every ludividual and every number of individuals daring to call this
authority into question will be considered insurrectionary
against the nation by me and treased accordingly. The Bepublican Profect of the Rhone. ED. VALENTIN.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

His Holiness on the Loyela Fraternity and In a letter to Cardinal Pat. izi, Dean of the College

of Jesuits, and Vicar General of the Holy See, dated March 2, Pope Plus IX. explains the nature of his connection with the Jesuits, and throws some new light on the subject of Papal Infallibility thus:

To OUR VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIO BLESSING.—The Church of God, like unto a queen adorsed with a variety of ornaments, being decked out with the attire of different regular orders, has ever been diligently sitentive in spreading the glery of the Division of the street of the state of the Christian community, and in introducing among nations also the oditure (auto) of a civil life by means of teaching and charity. Nevertheless the regular rodiers have been especially persocuted by all enemies to the Church, and foremost among the objects of this harred was the Company of Jeaus, being considered by them as the most active and consequently the most opposed to their views. To have a street of our secular deminions overtag their properties of the company of Jeaus, and novetag their properties of all relations, soon inclined to commence the suppression of all relations, soon facilities of attocking the Fathers of the Company of Jeaus, and no call the other ways to careful popular anger against them, and accuse them of opposing the present coverament, and, in particular, affect to believe that the influence and favor to which they stand with regard to us render them all more adverse to the said government, so that we are supposed to do cothing without their advice. This absurd column, if it induces people to utterly despise us, inamuch as we are counted obtuse of intellects and incanable of active for conveniers. It ill deight on the subject of Papal Infallfbillty thus: lightenment, acts and commands according to what he judges right and useful for the church; in affairs of the greatest moment he is, moreover, accusiomed to have recourse to such persons, of whatsover degree or condition, and to whatever regular order they may belong, whom he judges most able to advise him with wisdom and prudence, being best versed in the matter to be treated of. We often, therefore, undoubtedly apply to the fathers of the Company of Jesus and intrust them with various interests, more especially those appertaining to the holy ministry; and they have continually shown more and more of that laudable affection and seal in their fulfilment for which our predecessors often had occasion to praise them largely. But this most just attachment and esteem which we entertain for this order—so well merited from the Church of Christ, the Holy See and the Christian community in general—is far from the abject servilly attributed to us by the scoulers, whose calumny we distainfully reject from ma, as well as from the humble devotion of the Fathers (-ic). These things we have though it right to tell thee, venerable brother, in order that the snarre had for this society may be a fresh proof of our great good will toward the same celebrated society.

HOLY THURSDAY.

Host for the Mass of the Freaunctified on Good Friday-List of the Principal

The day on which is celebrated the last supper of our Lord and His agony in the garden of Gethsemane is one especially dear to the devout christian. In the Roman Catholic Church, and latterly in that of the Ritualists, it is one of especial acts of devotion. As the week of the passion rolls on the approaching death of the Saviour hangs like a lowering cloud over the Church. The saving grace of His life on earth seems obscured by the machinations of the enemies of human goodness. The fair sun of human faith and hope is hidden while beneath the mists of sin and error, and the

faithful plunge themselves in a DOUBT SOON TO BE DISPELLED by the glorious miracle of the Resurrection, which will confirm the eternity of the new dispensationthe blotting out of old theologies, the law of mercy superseding the testament of justice and stern retribution. It was the Mosaic feast of the Passover, celebrating the sacrifice of the paschal lamb, when all Egypt's first born were sigin, that God's people might escape from bondage. The occasion of the effering of the lamb of the New Testament was, therefore, most appropriate in its symbolic force. The Catholic Church repeats this mystic supper, at which Christ said

per, at which Christ said

'DO THIS IN MEMORY OF ME."

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings in Holy Week the Roman Catholies exhibit their sorrow expressed in the Tenebro-that unique service of shadows, hopes and lears, where the candles are one by one extinguished, and the canchred rom behind the altar, speaking in unmistakable language to the sense of the resurrection of the soul through the quenching of the Saviour's mortal life. At high mass

able language to the sense of the resurrection of the soul through the quenching of the Saviour's mortal life. At high mass mortal life. At high mass revolution of the besides of the saviour's mortal life. At high mass one to be used an the mass, the other to be sacredly, lovingly and watchfully reserved for the mass on Good Friday. That it is a day of holy joy, intercalated between days of sorrow, is never lost sight of, for at the mass of the morrow no bread and wine are transubstantialed. After the singing of the Gioria in Excelsis to-day (Thursday) the choir is shent until Holy Saturday, and the church is darkened and saddened. The second host is greated and saddened. The second host is gorgeously decked with flowers and lights—the virgin lily predominating. The churches of New York which will make the most brilliant display in this regard are as follows:—St. Peter's, Barclay, street; St. James', James street; St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth street; St. Toresa's, Rutgers street; St. Mary's, Grand street; the Italian church (St. Anthony's), Sullivan street; hear Houston; St. Paul the Apostie's, Fifty-ninth street; the German church (Most Holy Redeemer's), Third street, and the Church of the Dominican Fathers, Sixty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

This festival is called in the rubrics Feria quinta in Couna Domini (the Thursday of the Lord's Supper, in honor of the establishment of the Eucharist by Him on that day. It is also called by the French Jeuil Absolut, or Absolution Thursday, because of the custom of pronouncing absolution on public penitents; it is also called Mannatum. In many of the ecclesiastical institutions this ceremony of washing the feet is still practised—the superiors washing the feet is still practised—the superiors washing the feet is still practised—the past few years, the day will be observed by a general suspension of business.

THE MORSE MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

Yesterday a meeting of gentlemen interested in the Morse Telegraph Memorial was held in the di-rectors' room of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, and a committee auxiliary to the National Association was organized. Mr. H. L. Stewart was appointed agent of the committee to procure the names of prominent men in the community to a circular which the committee intend to send out and to receive subscriptions in aid of the memorial project. The monument is to be erected in Washington and to be ready for hauguration on the eightleth birthday of Professor Morse, whose statue, eleven feet eight inches high, will stand on a granite base twenty-four feet high. The entire monument is to cost \$100,000. The pedestal is to be ornamented with four groups of eminent American and foreign telegraphic scientists and helpers in the promotion of telegraphy.

DISASTER IN THE BAY.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a boatman, About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a boatman, named John Martin, while conveying four seamen in his small beat to the bark Casco, lying off Eedloe's Island, had his craft capsized, throwing all the occupants into the fiver. Two of the seamen and Martin succeeded in getting on the boat's bottom and were rescued by the revenue cutter Jessamine, Captain Stodder. The other two men, whose names could not be learned, were drowned.

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Emperor William's Reception by the People and Parliament.

Reminiscences of the War and Constitutional Hopes of the Political Future—The Parliament and the Army-Prince Bis arck's Ramark on the News of the French Rouge Revolt - The Catholic Schism-Its Scope and Causes.

BERLIN, March 23, 1871. "Funem et circensus" has been the order ever since the arrival of the Emperor, and the deep sea cable has amply fulfilled its duty of furnishing you description of the prominent festivities. Poets nave sung for the last few days, professors have heaped panegyrics, delegations amrmed the loyalty of their nstituents, brother monarchs offered their deep devotion—all to the honor and giory of the newly risen star of Germany, in the person may be embodied in the single word 'up," and up it is, just as much as -giving ladies the preference-Isabella and Eugenic, ex-George, ex-Palatine Hea Napoleon III., &c., are down. His Excellency, if Rouher, dragged from his carriage and insulted by the mob—his Excellency Bismarck loved and adored and raised to the rank of a prince! The government of this country looked upon as the protoment of National Defence, and the present Assembly under M. Thiers, revised and disrespected! Sis transit gloria mundi! THE REICHSTAG.

Parliament having been opened the day before yesterday devoted its time, immediately after the delivery of the Throne speech, to a most important business—viz., the sending of a letter to Count Bismarck, praying for permission to congratulate in a body his imperial Majesty on the following day, his seventy fifth birthday. Such "diligence in business" ought surely to have enrived them to success, but, though the r resolution was in harmony with the signs of the times, William I. after all but a frail mortal-knowing what fatigues, bodily more than mental, were in store for him on the occasion, ordered Prince Bismarck to reply that he would receive their Presidents only, but would accept the congratulations of all at a dinner to be given to them on the following day in the Royal

This condescension deserves double praise, as the known composition of the Parliament requires no special advances in order to propitiate it. That dark-coated group, with gold chains and crosses, with lilac gloves and clean shaved crowns, which

dark-coaled group, with gold chains and crosses, with illac gloves and clean shaved crowns, which stood so conspicuously in the White Hall during the delivery of the Throne speech, is quite willing to go with the government through "thick and thin," if in return their ucmands for the beneat of the Catholic Church exclusively shall find a willing ear. Considering the powerful conservative element, the ever-compromising national liberals, the military and feudal members, and the fact that all parties are compelled to breathe an atmosphere of pride over victories and enthusiasm of success, it will be an easy job on the part of leading statesmen to drive four in hand over hil and dale whithersoever they choose. The great secret of the success of Germany has been, however, a certain Debeke of Pollitical Moderation, a slight sincking of the reins, at such moments when they felt entirely secure of their position. Evidence of this might be discovered in the concessions made in the Throne speech, according to the Legislature the right of a voice in the disposition of the war contribution of five militards of theiers, and as to the future status of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It would not have been difficult to interpret the prerogatives of the crown in such a manner as to entirely exclude the co-operation of the representatives in these maters, and the argument employed on previous occasions might have served again—viz.: that the expenses of the war had been legally voted and would be accounted for; but that requisitions of territory or coutributions levied in the enemy's country were internal affairs of the War Department, not coming under the cognizance of the legislature.

country were internal affairs of the War Department, not coming under the cognizance of the Legislature.

It must also be recorded as a symptom of progress that the Throne speech calls it the monorable province of Parliament to heal, as far as possible, the wounds that the war has caused, by caring for invalids, orphans and widows, though everything will depend upon liberality and promptness in this direction. Heretofore the government view has been that the support of invalids, so, was a duty of townships and communities, and the unnost done by the state was to dole out pittiful annuities to the favored few or shelter them in asylums. It was, therefore, quife common to see the invalids of the liberty wars, 1813-16, who are now rapidly passing away, seeking a living as beggars and organ grinders; and waiking through the Thiergaten—the Bois de Foulogne of Berlin—you may encounter some of these unfortunates, genorally severe crippies, whose only means of support are the alms of the public. Let it be hoped that the victims of the present war will meet with a better fate, as they are sure to do, since the care of them is not confided exclusively to ever exhausted coffers of the military department.

ilie long for decorations, and who incessantly squint at the happel of their coats, as if there their heaven on earth was to be found, is the institution of a new order for the ladies belonging to sanitary associations.

While the fron Cross has simply been revived the Ladies' Louisa Decoration of Isl2 could not meet the wants of the occasion, it being limited to Prussia. In the present war, however, the noble deeds of the other sex, not only in Prussia but throughout the Continent and even in America, deserve rewards, and it is a puzzle to us how many thousands of the new "crosses of meri" to be bestowed by Empress Angusta and to be worn on the left shoulder with be sent to the United States, and how many of them will be accepted by the lair and benevolent but republican indies. So much is certain, that the bestowal of ROYAL DECORATIONS is a most powerful agent here in gaining stanch friends for dynasty and government, and at the same time it is the least expensive, inswinch as the knights are simply advised by letter of their new distinction, and have to buy cross, medal or star at their own expense, entailing far less sacrification than the much covaced title of Royal Purveyor, which has to be paid for with a good round sum. The Iron Cross has been awarded in the present war with great liberality, especially to the officers, some of whom owe it userely to their presence at the seat of war. A bronze medal will now be struck for all those who toek part in the campalgn, and it is quite likely that the rulers of Saxony, Bavaria and wurtemberg will indulge in a little sovereignty on their own account by Aiditional medals to their troops. I do not know precisely the average circumference of breast, with or without padded coats, of German soldiers, but certainly the space in front destined for wearing all these decorations will be in some cases insunficient. It is the particular privilege of Americans not to be hampered with tase trinkets, and they would be a summariated by them much oftener than the estarted gener

seeins, nowever, that there's too be quelled.

THE CAPROLIC SCHEM.

This movement is still in full blast.

The Archbisnop of Cologne has threatened to suspend three professors of theology and two cierical members of the philosophical laculty of the University of Bonn unless they give in their adhesion to the dogma of infallibility before the 1st of April. The Cultus Minister, Von Munier, is constantly in hot water. He would like to protect the unlucky professors, but dares not offend the hishop, who, knowing that the threatened suspension is unconstitutional and will not be submitted to by these teachers, exhorts the students of theology to stay away from their lectures. Laymen are refused the sacrament; so essential to Catholics during Easter unless they retract their protests against the decrees of the Ecumenical Council. It is due only to the prevalence of a spirit of indifference in religious squabbles that the schism has not assumed proportions which might eventually result in completely severing the Church. It is still hoped that Jouns Bismarck will drop his two colleagues, Mühler, of the Cultus Ministry, and Bulenburg, of the Interior, both of whom, highly conoxious to the liberals and suspected of utramoutane Droclivities, detract no listle from his own peopularity.